Vol. III. Numb. 110.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by ſome of the Society of GENTLEMEN, *Concern'd in the First and Second* VOLUME, *with the Aſſiſtance of other Ingenious* PERSONS.

From **Wedneſday** December 6th. to **Friday** December 8th. 1710.

GENTLEMEN,

Q. *I Deſire your Opinion, whether it is not a weakening of the Authority of the* Holy Scripture, *and thereby of all revealed Religion, to aſſert that the only Argument which can prove that the Scripture is the Word of God is the Teſtimony of the Spirit which aſſures a Believers Heart therein. This Notion I find embraced by many Divines of great Note in the World, eſpecially thoſe that adhere to the* Calviniſts. *Notwithſtanding to me it ſeems to labour under a great many Abſurdities, which I ſhall forbear to mention, till I ſee whether you agree with me in this Opinion, and your Reaſons for or againſt it.*

A. If it is the Intention of theſe Divines by this Expreſſion to exclude utterly all Force which any kind of Reaſon may have in this Fundamental Point, we are as much againſt them as the Queriſt. But we rather incline to take the meaning of ſuch general Expreſſions to be, that other Motives and Inducements, though never ſo ſtrong and conſonant to Reaſon, are notwithſtanding of themſelves ineffectual to Work Faith concerning this Principle, if Divine Grace concur not to the enlightening of Men's Minds. We doubt not but all grave Judicious Men, that are not tinctured with Notions of *Enthuſiaſm*, will grant. That the Church of God is in this Point eſpecially with Reaſon to ſtop the Mouths of her Impious Adverſaries: For otherwiſe, as it will ſignify nothing to alledge againſt them what the Spirit hath Taught us, as long as they profeſs to be inſible of any ſuch Operations thereof in themſelves; ſo likewiſe, in ourſelves it will be difficult, at leaſt it will be a matter requiring the ſtricteſt Caution, to know how this Teſtimony of the Spirit may be diſcerned, leaſt we think that to be a Teſtimony of the Spirit of God, which is only a Suggeſtion of the Spirit of Error or *Enthuſiaſm*. The Operations of the Divine Spirit eſpecially thoſe that are ordinary and common to all true Chriſtians, are very Secret and undiſcernible even to the Soul that is influenced by them, their Nature being of a higher kind than what we can reach unto, by our Conceptions in this Life. And therefore though it is the Office of that Spirit, to lead ſuch as are rightly diſpoſed for it into all Truth, and direct them in all Goodneſs; yet becauſe the manner of its Operations are Secret and hardly conceivable, thoſe ſtand upon a plainer Ground, who from the Quality of Things done or believed collect by Reaſon that the Spirit of God moved thereto, than thoſe who implicitly obey ſuch Motions in their Mind, as they fancy are the Operations of God, without ever conſulting their Reaſon thereupon. The firſt Motive that induces all thoſe that are Born within the Pale of the Church, to eſteem the Scripture to be the Word of God, is in no other than the Authority of the Church. For they finding the whole Church to be of this Opinion, think it Impudent to be of a contrary Opinion without ſome Reaſon. Afterwards the more they employ themſelves in reading and hearing its Myſteries, the more their former Opinion concerning it is ſtrengthened, 'till the Grace of God perfects what Nature had begun. Unleſs God does make uſe of Reaſon as an Inſtrument to bring Men to Faith, and thereby qualify them to receive the Benefit of his Spirit, to what purpoſe is it to diſpute with Infidels and Athieſts, for their perſuaſion in this Point? The Primitive Fathers, being often conſtrained by ſuch Perſons to ſhew, what warrant they had to rely ſo much upon the Scriptures, did not alledge this inviſible Teſtimony of the Divine Spirit, but uſed ſuch Arguments as are conſonant and plain to the common Reaſon of Mankind. And we think it ſo far from impoſſible or even difficult to work a perſuaſion of this Point by rational Arguments, that on the contrary we firmly believe the Point may be cleared as to leave no Body any Room to deny it, without alſo denying ſuch apparent Principles as

all Mankind acknowledg to be true. But to do this would require a larger Discourse than the Limits of this Paper will allow.

Q. Gentlemen, *You are desired to divide a given Line so, that the Square of one of its Parts may be equal to a Rectangle contained under the other Part, and an external Line given.*

A. This Question may be otherwise Proposed thus: In three Terms continually Proportional, one of the extreams being given, and the Summ of the other two, to find the Terms. For one of the extreams given is the external Line, and the Summ of the other is the Line to be divided: Consequently one of the Parts of the divided Line will be a mean Proportional between the other Part and the external Line, or according to the State of the Question, the Square of the first Part will be equal to the Rectangle contained under the other and the external Line. Let therefore the first of the Terms or the external Line given be a, the mean Proportional or Root of the Square sought x, the Summ of the two other Terms S, consequently the third Term will be either $S-x$, or $\frac{xx}{a}$. Since then $S-x=\frac{xx}{a}$, this Equation is easily reducible to the first Form of affected Quadratic Equations, which is $xx+ax=aS$, the known Universal Theorem, for the Solution of which is, $x=\sqrt{aS+\frac{1}{4}aa}-a$.

Q. Gentlemen, *The Weakness of my Capacity has often prevented my Troubling your Ingenious Society; but now an Accident has befallen me, that makes me rather chuse to expose my Ignorance, than want your Assistance. Not to baulk the circumstances of the matter, You must know, I am a lusty Young Fellow, six Foot high, of swarthy Complection, Manly Aspect, a good Assurance, and very eager in my Cups, which first gave Birth to my present misfortunes. Some time since being inspir'd with glorious Punch, I steer'd my course up* Half-Moon-Street, *and there unluckily took a Cook Maid for an Angel; willing to embrace so Fair a Creature, clasp't her in my Arms, and forc'd her into the Tavern. She not being us'd to such rough usage, was seemingly surpriz'd; but the Man of the House assuring me 'twas a Neighbour's Maid, I let her go, gave her a kiss, and bad her Good Night. When she came home, she fell into Fits, the next Day run Mad, and so continued for some time; but is now perfectly recovered. But living in a house where none but Women reign, and they being Subject to Passion, and capricious Temper ascribe totally the Girl's disorder to the Surprise I gave her; And unless I will Satisfy the Apothecary's Bill, Charges of the Nurse, loss of Time, &c. I must stand Tryal with them, and they will ruin me if they can. This is what they build upon, not considering they must prove that her illness proceeded from my kissing her. What I have to say in my own behalf is this, that just before this happened, her Spark dyed aboard a Ship, which so seized her Spirits, and benum'd her Senses, that she was never trusted alone for fear of decently dispatching herself with a Halter.*

Now Gentlemen, *as she has frequently been troubled with fits before, whether in all probability the Grief she was possest with may not sooner throw her into fits than such a Foolish Surprize; This is matter of Fact? not but that I would willingly contribute any thing in Reason without imposition, and will positively stand and Fall by your determination, which I am sure will be impartial on both sides, but I heartily desire your Answer, tho' 'tis a longer Question than ever you shall be troubled with again from*

Your most Humble Servant, W. E.

A. Had both the Plaintiff and you mutually agreed to refer your cause to us, and to stand by our Determination, our Judgment upon it might have been of Service to you; but now it will signifie but little, as the other Party are under no Obligation to comply with it, but may continue their Suit against you if they find it for their Interest so to do. Notwithstanding as it may perhaps be in your Power to prevent the Suit by Satisfying their Demands, we shall tell you impartially what you may and ought to comply with. In the first Place we look upon you as the apparent cause of this disaster. The description of your Person is a great injury to your Cause. Such a Tall, Bold, Eager, Robust Young Fellow seizing upon a Poor Innocent, Timerous, Maid that found all Resistance Vain, will be Judg'd a Sufficient Cause of the dreadfull Apprehensions she Suffered under, without regard to her being otherwise Subject to Fits, which will neither in Law nor Equity be considered. For there are Instances of those that were never Subject to Fits, whom a Surprise, caused by the like rough Usage, has thrown into a Feaver, and occasion'd their Death. This being considered, their Demand of Satisfaction for all their necessary charges she was at during her Illness, and for her Loss of Time, would be no more than reasonable, if the &c. were left out; but till we know what this last Article means, we do not advise you to Submit to it. Your Plea in behalf of your self we cannot accept of. Wou'd it excuse you of Murder to kill a Man whom Sickness had before brought to the Point of Death? No more then can you Plead Excuse from being the cause of her Madness, that had before some probable Dispositions towards it. Your Misfortune, 'tis true, is the greater, but your Crime is not the less for this.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

POEMS.

Q. *OFT I have your Shrine address'd,*
And as often have been Bless'd,
Great APOLLO, *with Response,*
Which hath much relieved my Sconce,
When imbarras'd with Fatigues,
Of harsh cares or Love Intrigues:
Which brings me once more to your Altar to tell ye,
A Whimsical Circumstance, lately befell me,
The Truth I by experience feel,
But must to wiser Heads appeal,
Which may Substantial reasons show,
Why (since it is) it shou'd be so,
If this you can answer, I always will follow,
In all my concerns, the advice of APOLLO.

Lydia *I have courted long,*
Fill'd with Lydia *every Song.*
Lydia *is my waking Theme,*
And (repos'd) my Nightly Dream;

Nothing

Nothing interferes, but ſhe,
Mixt with every Thought will be:
Yet Cloe *I know does outſhine her, by far,*
As much as your Godſhip *out blazens a Star.*
So lovely and ſo fair a Creature,
In ev'ry Air in ev'ry Feature,
Her charming Smiles, and Sparkling Eyes,
Kill not by Siege but by ſurprize;
Where e'er ſhe appears, all her Power's much ſtronger,
That Lydia, *alas! is not look'd upon longer.*

But firſt Lydia *ſeiz'd my Heart,*
Seiz'd and fortify'd each part;
Kept ſo ſtrongly in the Center,
None cou'd ever after enter;
There ſhe Triumphs and defies,
All the Force of Brighter Eyes:
With ſway that's Deſpotic, her conqueſt ſecures,
While my Soul with much Pleaſure her Fetters en-
[dure,

Cloe *I ſafely can Survey,*
And her Injunctions diſobey;
Behold her Frowns yet ſafe return,
And ſee her Smiles, yet never burn;
And yet if I firſt the Fair Cloe *had ſeen,*
Her Victory doubtleſs as certain had been.

Tell me, *Wiſe* APOLLO, *tell,*
Why Fair Cloe *may'n't as well,*
Conquer by her brighter Charms,
Since they are more Powerfull Arms,
Why ſhe may not ſeize my Breſt,
And as much diſturb my reſt.
Since Beauty's the object (and all do allow)
Of Love, *then why does it not conquer me now,*
'Tis ſtrange I ſhou'd thus Captiv'd be,
And yet the Reaſon cannot ſee!
Reſiſt a Stronger Force, while I,
Cannot a weaker Power defy,
Obſerve this Enigma, that I may not prove,
At once a Proficient *and* Novice *in* Love.

STREPHON.

A. Has not *Strephon* oft been told,
They who do Poſſeſſion hold,
In the low concerns of Life,
Have (againſt contending Strife,
Tho their be in Right a Flaw)
Full clev'n Points of the Law,
Much Stronger than that's the Poſſeſſion of *Love*,
Who know his advantage, far more to improve
As Paper whilſt it clear remains,
Unſull'd by Spots or Stains;
The firſt Impreſſion ſtronger takes
And which Remark more obvious makes,
Than latter, the Images ſo on the Mind,
Firſt enter'd a ſtronger Poſſeſſion will find.

What tho' *Cloe* be more bright,
Lydia fouler than the Night;
Tho' the firſt, as Spring is Gay,
And the laſt a Winter's Day;
Cloe ſweet as Morning ſeems,
Th'other in reverſe extreams;
The' *Cloe* in Charms without Number is Rich,
And *Lydia* as ugly as any Old Witch;
Since ſhe has firſt Poſſeſſion took,
You'll find ſhe ne'er can be forſook,
Will never let her Empire fall,
To any *Cloe* of 'em all,
For a Veſſel once tainted, what ever you think,
Howe'er you perfume't, will eternally Stink.

APOLLO,

Q. I come with a Queſtion,
Reſolving to reſt on,
Your Anſwer, tho' I am afraid,
I wiſer no more
Shall be, than before,
And this is concerning a Beard.

The Reaſon Pray ſay,
Why ſome are that way
Provided, and ſome are without;
Inſomuch did not we,
Some other marks ſee,
We their Maſculine Gender might doubt.

A. A *Beard* is compleat,
From *Moiſture* and *Heat*;
The *Heat* ſerves to open the Pores,
By moiſture is Nouriſh'd,
The Hair, which (ſo Cheriſh'd,)
Starts forth from thoſe opened Doors.

But when *Heat* is wanted,
The Pores are ſo ſcanted,
That Excrement thence is reſtrain'd,
And Latent kept in
A Priſon of Skin,
'Xcept other way be obtain'd.

SIR,

THEY Adviſe from the Hague, Decemeber 12. That the Prince of Savoy ſet out Yeſterday from hence on his way towards Vienna; That the Count of Zinzendorf, the Earl of Albermarle, and ſeveral other Perſons of diſtinction accompanied him as far as Amſterdam, from whence he will continue his Journey to Morrow or on Sunday; It is hoped that his Highneſs, at his arrival at Vienna, will prevail with the Imperial Court to join effectually with Her Britannick Majeſty & the States General, in ſending a ſpeedy & powerful reinforcement to Spain to Support the Affairs

fairs of his Catholick Majeſty; That the States of Holland are aſſembled, and will, no doubt, take into conſideration the Meaſures concerted for Puſhing on the War with the utmoſt Vigour in all Parts, and particularly the diſpatching the neceſſary Succours for the entire Recovery of the Kingdom of Spain; That the Duke of Marlborough ſent away his Baggage this Morning, to be put on board; and Captain Sanderſon, with the Peregrine Galley is ordered to Sail to Morrow from Rotterdam to to Helvoetſluys, to be in readineſs to receive his Grace, who propoſeth to leave that place on Monday or Tueſday next; That the Wind having been pretty Fair for England theſe two Days paſt, they ſay that Admiral Whitaker with the Men of War and Yachts, having the Hanover Envoy and the Britiſh Officers on Board, put to Sea the Day before, but as the Wind is come about to the Weſt, it is likely they may be return'd to Helvoetſluys.

Which is all from Yours, &c.

LOVE Intrigues.

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AT the Office of Inſurance on Marriage, in *Bolt-Court, Fleet-Street*, any Perſon by Paying 2 s. for a Policy, Stamps and Entrance, and 2 *s.* towards each Marriage, until their own, may ſecure to themſelves 200. *Note*, Ten Perſons, for 4 *l.* 6 *s.* by them paid, received above 390 *l.* and Two others, in 14 Days will receive near 200 *l.* and after that time each Claim will amount to above 120 *l.* which will be daily more and more, till full, which ſufficiently ſhews the Advantages of this Office are much greater than any other of this kind pretend to.

A General Meeting of the Subſcribers was held at *Sadler's-Hall*, in *Cheapſide*, on *Thurſday*, *October* the 19, 1710, and a Second Six Truſtees were added to the former, to whom Security is given, puſuant to the Propoſals which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office.

ON Monday the 4th Inſtant, at the Widow Pratt's Coffee-Houſe, in Cat-Eaton-Street, nigh St. Lawrence-Church, was opened, a Faithful Office of Inſurance on Marriage, and likewiſe on Baptiſm. In either of which Offices, by paying 5 *s.* for Policy and Stamps, and 5 *s.* towards each Claim till their own, every Inſurer will be entitled to 500 *l.* provided the Society be Compleat, otherwiſe in proportion. And on Monday next the 11th Inſtant, at the ſame place will be open'd a New Subſcription, both in the Office on Marriage and Baptiſm. Where every Subſcriber, by paying 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for Policy and Stamps, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* towards each Claim made 'till their own, will be entitled to 250 *l.* if the the Society is Compleat, otherwiſe in proportion. Whereas ſome Undertakers, to amuſe the World, pretend to get a Patent, to ſecure their own and put down the Offices of others, every Perſon may reſt aſſur'd, that no Patent (if it is granted) can debar any one from keeping and maintainiug any Office of this Nature. Note, The Directors of theſe Offices, to ſatisfy the World of their Fidelity, will give the Security as ſoon as the Subſcribers pleaſe to demand it.

AT the Office of Inſurance on Marriage in Kings-Head-Court in Petticoat-Lane, near Biſhops-gate-Street; any Perſon by Paying 2 s. at their Entrance for a Policy and Stamps, and 1 *s.* towards each Marriage until their own, or the Marriage of the Perſon on whom they Subſcribe; will ſecure to themſelves 100 *l.* when full, and in the mean time in Proportion.

Note, A General Meeting of the Subſcribers, was held at Sadlers-Hall, in Cheapſide, on Thurſday *Nov.* the 9th. where Twelve Truſtees were Choſen, whom 500 *l.* Security, is given purſuant to the Propoſals, which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office, where Attendance is given, for taking in Subſcriptions, from 8 in the Morning, 'till 8 at Night, every Day, excepting Sundays and Holidays.

AT the Office of Inſurance on Baptiſm, at the Hand and Pen, in Earl-ſtreet, St. Giles's in the Fields, any Perſon by paying 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for Policy, Stamps and Entrance, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* towards each Infant Baptized, until their own or the Perſons Infant on whom they Subſcribe, will ſecure to themſelves 250 *l.* Pounds if full (or otherwiſe in proportion) the Intereſt of which is ſufficient to give a Child good Education, and the Principal reſerved, till it comes to Maturity. The Director will make Over a Freehold Eſtate, value 500 *l.* to the Truſtees as ſoon as Choſen, this Office was opened on Monday laſt. Note, It will be the Advantage of all Perſons, who intend to enter, to do it forthwith, to prevent being Inſured on by others.

MR. *Roger Grant*, OCULIST and OPERATOR, in Extraordinary to Her MAJESTY, who has been ſo ſucceſsful in Couching the Cateract and Curing all other Curable Diſtempers in the Eyes, lives in St. *Chriſtopher's Church-Yard*, where he has lately brought to Sight theſe Perſons under-nam'd. *Wil. Jones*, at *Newington-Buts*, born blind, brought to Sight in 5 minutes. *Suſan Barns*, at Mr. *Hauxches*, in the *Broad-way Weſtminſter*, blind 11 Years, brought to Sight in 3 minutes. *Mary Dearing*, in *Swan-Yard* near *Newgate*, aged 75 Years, reſtored to Sight in one Minute. *Elizabeth Wild*, in *Bell-Alley Goſwell-Street*, blind of one Eye 23 Years, reſtored to Sight in 5 minutes. *William Dixon*, in *Chelſea-College*, aged 87, reſtor'd to Sight in 5 minutes. *John Myers* on *Saffron-Hill*, blind by Obſtruction of the *Optick Nerves*. A Gentlewoman whoſe Mother lives at Juſtice *Conſtables* in *Goodman's-Fields*, the ſame. Mrs. *Jackſon* in *Wood's-Cloſe*, the ſame. Mr. *Williams*, in *Peter-Street Old-Soho*. *Anne Andrews* in *Goſwell-Street*. *Saywell Lathan*, at *Adam's-Coffee-Houſe Chancery-Lane*. *Anne Allen*, in *Nightingal-Lane*. NOTE, Theſe with 235 others have been Cur'd ſince *Sept.* 1708 by the aforeſaid Mr. *Grant*.

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